

INGREDIENTS

Spargus Kidney Pills
HUMBURG.

They Contain All the
Best Use Them.

Law that every patent
medicine is submitted to
a government chemist is
meets with the approval
of a reader.

provision that the correct
formula of the remedy
in a prominent place
and is also a good one
to the public, and in no way
factors of the remedy in question
they have an entire and
patent medicine is a
making.

section we have before us
official analysis of one
in remembrance of the
accuracy confirms the
body as published in the
journals.

tion was found necessary,
physicians will not use
practice unless the
ham, and Dr. Hobb's
fills are being procured
every hand, and are new
the remedy for kidney
of all kinds.

in question reads as follows:
this of Dr. Hobb's
shows that they contain
recognition of the
urinary diseases. (See
Dispensary, etc., in
pages 141, 163, 274, 60, 100,
152.)

Asparagus,
Buchu,
Juniper Berries,
Uva Ursi,
Corn Silk,
medicines to cure and
the Hobb's Kidney Pills
menstruation and
troubles, and are tonic
and invigorant.

redients are not only
separately, but are
in this Spargus
bombs. They are more
outishes a valuable
we have seen and
the Hobb's Kidney Pills
of San Francisco,
of their patients,
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these physicians
the mail, free of
the company, Chicago

UNER, NOTICE
Friends of Dr. and Mrs.
Couch this (Saturday)
clock, from the residence
in street, Intermat at
DIED.

ter Richards, infant son
of E. A. Richards, of 23
yesterday afternoon at
remains will be taken to
Next Sunday for in

PROFESSIONAL CARD
MYNATT, JR.,
and Commercial Law
Temple Court.

Dr. P. H. Brewster, Albert
Brewster & Co.,
2, 4, 6 and 8
all street. Telephone

CH V. WASHINGTON
AT LAW
attention to damages
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OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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WEST POINT RAILROAD
Through Leno via
Texas and the South

Effect January 20th.

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WHAN AX.

Two Blasted a Trainman's Leg
from His Body.

THE WERE BY A FRIEND

Delivered To Prevent a
Burning Death.

A STREAM OF BURNING OIL

Wading to Him While His Leg
Pinned Under a Heavy
Wagon—Died Soon After.

Can, Ga., February 21.—(Special).—
ax the leg of Sol West, a train
the Columbus, Rome and Carroll
road, was severed from his body
last night in a most desperate
fight as he was pinned under a
heavy wagon.

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after Hon. J. R. Lamar had summed up
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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., February 22, 1896.

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There are only four men in the field to receive money for The Constitution—the Messrs. Woodliffe and Messrs. Kerley and Wilcox. All others are impostors and should be treated as such. Pay them no money, as their receipts are not worth the paper they are written on.

In the City Collectors are Messrs. A. M. Erwin, B. B. Hay and G. W. Tasker.

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Macon Subscribers.

Will please transmit their business with The Constitution through the Parker Railway News Company, which is authorized to receipt for monies paid.

Mr. Robert Stewart, of Crystal City, Mo., in renewing his subscription writes:

"I subscribe for a dozen papers annually and yours is the best one that enters my house."

A Word with Mr. Turner.

In the course of the speech which he made in the time and place of Mr. Dingley, the republican leader, Mr. Turner, of Georgia, made the following statement:

It is very easy to put us down on a silver basis. It is very easy to talk about the poor man and the money of the poor. But I affirm, Mr. Speaker, that according to all experience and according to the judgment of those who have devoted their lives to this great inquiry in the interest of humanity, that there is no class of people in this country so deeply concerned in the maintenance of a sound and stable standard of value as the wage earner, the farmer and the small trader. It is to them that the silver question is of the greatest importance. The others, these capitalists, these bankers, can take care of themselves and adjust themselves to the shifting, changing conditions of affairs. But the poor fellow who follows the furrow, or works at his bench, or carries his bucket to the shop in the morning—these men have no opportunity to make up for their loss, no resources on which to bank, no means with which to hedge or speculate; these men, who have been appealed to for their own ruin and degradation in this business, are those who are most concerned in maintaining a safe and stable currency.

"A safe and stable currency." We do not see how Mr. Turner, or any other person who assumes to represent the interests of the people, can be caught (even on the republican side of the house and in the shoes of Dingley, the republican leader), with such arguments in his mouth. There is not today in Mr. Turner's district or outside of it in any part of the United States a laborer—a producer—who is not compelled to work twice as hard and twice as long for the money with which to pay the interest on his debts, his taxes, and his railway and hotel bills, if he travels, as he worked before silver was demonetized.

Take Mr. Turner's own state, and district. Do the farmers earn any wages? Are they entitled to any? Their wages are what the products of their labor will sell for in the market over and above the cost of production. Measured in this way, the farmers of Georgia and of the whole country have been making no wages at all since the fall in values and prices in 1893.

Mr. Turner says that "these capitalists, these bankers, can take care of themselves, and adjust themselves to the shifting, changing conditions of affairs." Mr. Turner may speak for the bankers, but not for the capitalists—not for the men who have accumulated enough money to invest in some productive industry, or in the various branches of mercantile trade. The bankers, we admit, are measurably serene over the "shifting, changing conditions of affairs." The fellow who is making money by handling, discounting, gilded paper and looking out for the cent per cent, is not working much, especially when these "shifting, changing conditions of affairs" are all the time making the dollars he has loaned out more valuable than anything they will buy. The people would be able to take care of themselves if these "shifting, changing conditions of affairs" were putting larger and larger profits in their pockets all the time.

But, as for the capitalists—the men who have invested money in the pro-

ductive industries of the country and in mercantile ventures—let Mr. Turner read again the history of the country since 1873, and since 1893. These capitalists failed to take care of themselves in 1873 and after until the Bland-Allison coinage act went into operation. Have they been taking care of themselves since 1893? We make no argument in the matter, but simply appeal to the reports of the mercantile and trade agencies. These records are within reach of Mr. Turner's hand. If they are not at his elbow any more in the house will place them on his desk in a quarter of an hour.

Do these records show that the capitalists of the country (who do not mean the gigantic capitalistic combinations that are preying on the treasury through the metropolitan banks) have been able to take care of themselves in these "shifting, changing conditions of affairs"? The records—to which we invite Mr. Turner's attention once more—show that hundreds of thousands of these capitalists have been driven to the wall in all parts of the country. Factories, all sorts of industrial establishments, business houses, stores from the largest to the smallest have been closed down; hundreds of thousands of assignments have been made; hundreds of thousands of receivers have been appointed; and millions of dollars of capital have disappeared as if by magic—disappeared from business and from the pockets of the capitalists to be counted in the constantly appreciating value of the gold dollar, so dear to the money power, to the republican leaders and to Mr. Turner.

This process of transferring the capital of the country into the hands of the few who can command and control the small available supply of gold is still going on. The ominous red flag of the receiver is still flying in every community in the land. Prudent men have taken their capital out of business and industrial investments, and if they cannot invest it in lands, are placing it with the hundreds of new loan companies that are springing up everywhere. As for the smaller capitalists, the home-buyers—the men who have given hostages to fortune—and who have been investing in homes by paying a part of the purchase money down, the balance on the installment plan—thousands have been frozen out, losing not only the money they have paid in, but also all opportunity of acquiring a home.

No, Mr. Turner! You are wrong, sadly wrong. That the banks and the capitalistic combinations can take care of themselves, we grant you, but the records show that the capital employed in legitimate enterprises, in productive industries, and in mercantile and business pursuits cannot take care of itself when the money standard is growing more valuable every day—cannot take care of itself, in other words, when values are falling and prices declining. All this is writ large in records of recent events—so large that he who runs may read.

As for the banks and the capitalistic combinations behind them, they are already engaged in taking care of themselves. They are favoring—as Mr. Turner favors—the single gold standard. They are favoring it before Mr. Turner was heard of as a public man, and for years they have placed all the influence and power that money can buy behind the effort to prevent the restoration of silver. On the other hand, the common people, the farmers, the wage earners and the laboring men are all opposed to the single gold standard and are all in favor of restoring silver to its old place.

Mr. Turner says "It is very easy to put us down on a silver basis." Doesn't he mean up on a silver basis? It is all a matter of prices. If a bale of cotton or ten bushels of wheat were to command twice as many dollars as they do now—that is to say, if these commodities could buy as many gold dollars in 1896 as they bought in 1873—Mr. Turner would say we were on "a silver basis." Consequently gold is so much dearer now than it was in 1873 that to reduce its purchasing power to the level of 1873 would put us on "a silver basis." But would it matter much to the people—the business men, the merchants, the wage earners, the farmers, the laboring men—what sort of a basis we were on so long as we had prosperity? Small as was the purchasing power of gold in 1873, compared with what it is now, we were not on a gold basis then, nor a silver basis. We had as good a basis as either, which was the credit of this great government, written across the face of its legal tender paper money. And the people were comparatively prosperous. They were thinking so little of coin, or money standards, that a republican congress seized the opportunity to clandestinely close the mints to the free coinage of silver.

Turn on the Light.

Senator Hill's uneasy efforts to shut off an investigation of the recent bond sales seems to be significant in one direction at least. If there were not something to hide—some part of the various dark-lantern transactions that his New York constituents in the neighborhood of Wall street desire to remain under cover—it is not likely that the senator would make himself so conspicuous as an obstructor in a matter that he ought to help forward.

This is the natural and inevitable interpretation of Mr. Hill's attitude at this time and it is justified by the situation. Ordinarily an administration is anxious to have the light of investigation turned on its acts when there is any suspicion on the part of congress or the public that everything is not what it ought to be. But in this case, not only the administration but interested parties in New York acting through Senator Hill, are doing everything in their power to prevent an investigation.

While this is going on, reasons are accumulating every day why an investigation should be made of the secret dealings of a year ago, as well as of the results of the recent sale. The public would like to know where the information was obtained that enabled a syndi-

cate to overbid its largest competitor by the fraction of a decimal. The public would like to know moreover how and why it is that the same syndicate should be awarded an additional amount of \$5,000,000 of bonds at its original bid when Mr. Carlisle had before him an offer from an investment corporation of New York to take the bonds at \$114.50. This one transaction involves a loss to the treasury of \$150,000 and a gain to the syndicate of \$317,500, the difference between what it pays for the bonds and what they are worth in the market today.

Meanwhile the members of the syndicate are gleeful, as they have a right to be. They are business men, and if they can get the better of the administration they are justified in doing so. But there must have been considerable courtesy and accommodation on the part of Mr. Carlisle. He has conducted himself so as to win the warm regard of the syndicate, and they propose to express their gratitude in the usual New York way. They propose to give Mr. Carlisle a banquet.

Ostensibly this banquet, which will be a very elaborate affair, will be given to enable Mr. Carlisle to meet the New York bankers; but the World understands that none of the syndicate's rival bond bidders will be among the invited guests.

The Constitution thinks Mr. Carlisle has fairly earned the testimonial that is to be found somewhere in this "feed." What do the people think?

A Good Bill.

The senate did a good thing the other day when it passed a bill regarding marriage in the District of Columbia. One object of the bill is to protect American women from foreign adulterers. The army officers of some foreign countries cannot marry without the permission of their governments, and no Frenchman under twenty-five can marry without the consent of his parents. The German law also is strict about marriages.

Occasionally a foreigner marries a pretty or wealthy girl in this country, and the marriage is null and void when the couple go to his native land. Our laws should guard against such unfortunate results, and it is to be regretted that we cannot have a statute protecting the women of the country at large, as well as those who reside in the District of Columbia.

From another point of view the marriage of American girls to foreigners is a serious matter. Every year we have an increasing number of titled foreigners who marry rich American heiresses. In this way the immense fortunes accumulated by our men of enterprise gradually drift to Europe. There seems to be no way of checking this drain upon our resources, and if it continues it will soon be recognized as an evil of considerable magnitude. There should be some way of taxing a big fortune when it is about to be transferred to another country.

A Celebrated Case.

Colonel Andrew A. H. Dawson, a prominent New York lawyer, is now visiting various southern cities for the purpose of interesting our people in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, a southern woman, who was convicted in England six years ago of poisoning her husband, and sent to prison.

Colonel Dawson recalls the leading facts of the trial, and relates them in a graphic manner. In order to bring the matter prominently before the English masses the story of the case will be published in a book, and it will be necessary to raise money for its publication. Already many subscriptions have been made by northern citizens, but as Mrs. Maybrick belongs to a prominent family which once resided in Mobile, the northerners are asking why the southerners do not move in her behalf. Colonel Dawson's visit to this section will doubtless stir up public interest in the case.

A Timely Revolt.

Many of the patrons of the drama in the large northern cities are beginning to protest against the frequent presentation of "Camille" and plays of that order. It is time for a general revolt against the dreary, fearful, morbid and immoral plays which are billed so many times during every season. "Camille" has been worn to a frazzle. The people are tired of it and they go to see it simply because they want to go somewhere, and because they want to study the crowd. More than half of the actresses who fill this role are big, fat, flabby women who can barely shuffle across the stage, and when they attempt the part of a delicate consumptive, with a hacking cough, they provoke smiles just when the audience should be moved to tears.

There are so many thrilling dramas, pleasing comedies and thoroughly decent plays that there is no excuse for the frequent repetition of the sensational and maudlin indecencies which continue to disgust the lovers of what is best in the dramatic art.

It is time to make a clean sweep of all such rotten chestnuts of the stage.

As the Spaniards See Us.

In a recent address in Madrid Senor Conovas, who visited the Chicago fair, severely criticized the Americans. The speaker asserted that our moral atmosphere was defective, and that family relations lacked much that was to be desired. He said that education, while widespread, was only on the surface, and our politicians had no prestige. In America, he claimed, everything is sacrificed to the almighty dollar, and business and the material side of life drown all noble sentiment.

It is rumored that our minister, Mr. Taylor, has protested against these statements, and it is said that the Spaniard premier will ask Conovas to write a letter of apology.

Of course we cannot see ourselves exactly as others see us, but we should not ignore outside criticism.

It is true that our moral atmosphere is not what it should be, and if Conovas

hinted at our loose divorce system when he spoke of family relations in this country, he was more than half right. He was right, too, when he said that our education was only on the surface. Nor can we deny his charge that our politicians are without prestige as a rule. He states a well-known truth when he talks about the supremacy of business and money.

But the Spaniards are the last people on the face of the earth to throw stones at our glass houses. They should reflect that their dwellings are built of the same brittle material. With all our faults, we try to educate and uplift the masses. We make all men equal before the law, and we are still devoted to the cause of liberty. We do not butcher unarmed citizens and wage war against women and children. Our faces front the rising sun, and while we may slip and stumble, our march is ever onward and upward.

Is Spain doing so much for liberty and civilization? On the contrary, it is not true that she still remains an eighteenth century despotism, standing in the pathway of the progress of today.

Let Justice Be Done.

The whole country will watch with interest the progress of the trial at Watertown, S. C., of the four respectable and well-to-do citizens of Barnwell who are charged with the brutal murder of two negroes in Colleton last fall.

It will be recollected that the negroes were suspected of stealing a pig from a church. There was no proof against them, and several Barnwell citizens, assisted by one or two from Colleton, took the negroes to the woods, stripped them and beat them in a barbarous manner. One of the victims, a young woman, was able to crawl home, where she was for days in a critical condition. Her two companions, a man and an old woman, both died near the spot where they were whipped.

We learn that it is the intention of the solicitor to push the case vigorously, and in the event of a conviction it is a foregone conclusion that the judge will impose a penalty that will fit the crime. The good people of South Carolina are anxious to wipe out the lynching evil, and mob violence will not be tolerated any longer. The methods of the frontier will not do in these peaceful days, and if there are any outlaws among us who are unwilling to submit to the new order of things they would do well to move to some Spanish-American country, where they have about 150 revolutions a year and the same number of holidays. They are not wanted here.

The system of non-democratic states dictating platforms and candidates for the voters of the democratic states to vote for is like swallowing a collar button. If it isn't coughed up, it may give the party a serious swelling in the neighborhood of the vermiform appendix. And this is a very tiresome disease.

Those who were howling for two conventions seem to have been trying to cover too much ground with their mouths.

Governor Matthews, of Indiana, is a good western man and a good free silver coinage man.

The people have the remedy in their own hands, and the power to apply it. It is a mere question of getting together.

We call Mr. Dana's attention to the remarks made by the Mississippi legislature. Senator Hill standing guard over the administration presents a theme for a poet. We trust that some of our poets will eat a bait of fried onions, drink a gallon of beer and twang us a brace of distiches on this affecting theme.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The new republican senator-elect from Maryland is of German descent and obtained his education in a German school. Richman, the astronomer, is German, too, he will be the only German in the United States senate. There are in that body three Englishmen, one Irishman (Senator Sewell, of New Jersey), two Canadians and a Norwegian (Senator Nelson, of Minnesota), but no German except Mr. Wellington. Nine members of the present senate are Ohio men, and eight are natives of New York, and a portion of New Yorkers than is the general rule of political life in Washington.

Wisconsin, which has a large proportion of German voters than any other state, is represented in the house of representatives by six natives of the United States, two Canadians, one Englishman and one Irishman.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that out of 100 members of the senate, more than 20 have a college training, according to President Tving, of the Western University. Of the 100 members of the house, 208 were college bred. Even more surprising is the fact that the college-bred members of the legislature are not so numerous as the literary women of the country. Most of the women's college graduates become teachers or ornament homes. Many of the men, however, are dangerous to human life. One captured for the British museum prostrated a horse and rider in the struggle, and when dragged ashore by two natives, he was so badly injured that he died in a few days. An Englishman, who rushed forward and out the line, himself received a shock.

Stephen Crane, an American twenty-four years of age and author of "The Black Riders," poetry, and "Red Badge of Courage," prose, is hailed in London as a coming genius. The "Saturday Review" has even gone so far as to characterize the last named book as "inspired." And it adds that if it was written by a man who has not had actual experience upon battle ground its production is little short of a miracle. The paper criticizes the woman to place him head. It is not surprising that Tolstoy and Zola. And yet this country is almost totally ignorant of Crane, who not

only lives in the United States, but has been quietly doing newspaper work over here for several years.

The following is the celebrated passage from the tenth chapter of the Chinese Great Learning which resembles the golden rule, and may be called a negative statement of its teachings. It is the existence of Free Masonry in China in the time of Confucius, who died B. C. 478. Ancient tradition ascribes the Great Learning to K'ung-tzu, the grandson of Confucius: "What a man dislikes in his superiors, let him not display in the treatment of his inferiors; what he dislikes in inferiors, let him not display in the service of his superiors; what he hates in those who are before him, let him not therewith precede those who are behind him; what he hates in those who are behind him, let him not therewith follow those who are before him; what he hates to receive on the right, let him not bestow on the left; what he hates to bestow on the left, let him not bestow on the right. This is what is called 'the principle with which, as with a measuring square, to regulate one's conduct.'"

According to The New York World, John P. Potter, of Wisconsin, when in congress in 1874, was challenged to fight a duel by Roger A. Pryor, then of Virginia. Potter accepted and chose bowie knives as weapons, but Mr. Pryor's seconds objected to this as barbarous and the matter was dropped. This chivalrous story has been told scores of times by northern newspapers, and they always name some prominent southerner as the man who backed down. But the Potter-Pryor story is to be true, we risk nothing in saying that if Potter's conditions had been accepted he would have caused his friends the authorities to interfere. When a man who is challenged to fight a duel asks for bowie knives he is playing a bluff game. He does not mean business.

IN BEHALF OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

After declaring that Mrs. Maybrick is the victim of a conspiracy on the part of some of her husband's relatives who desire to keep her property, Colonel A. A. H. Dawson, of New York, says: "When Mrs. Maybrick appeared at the threshold of the assizes on her way to prison, she was greeted by the sentence of death, that same brave populace that had cheered her with hoots and hisses when she was murdered her husband, now that they saw she had not failed to make a fortune out of sympathy, and turning upon the brutal judge, whose insane ravings before the jury had done more to ruin her than the sentence of death, they saluted him with hoots and hisses, and would have torn him and there he stood, the judge, not had more confidence in the heels of carriage horses than he did in the patience of that infuriated mob. He did not stop there. The tumult produced by this sudden and vehement expression of feeling in Liverpool elicited every loyal subject in Great Britain with a profound sympathy for Mrs. Maybrick, while he felt he must do something to save her from the hands of a mob. He did not stop there. The tumult produced by this sudden and vehement expression of feeling in Liverpool elicited every loyal subject in Great Britain with a profound sympathy for Mrs. Maybrick, while he felt he must do something to save her from the hands of a mob. He did not stop there. The tumult produced by this sudden and vehement expression of feeling in Liverpool elicited every loyal subject in Great Britain with a profound sympathy for Mrs. Maybrick, while he felt he must do something to save her from the hands of a mob. He did not stop there. 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DUFFY'S PURE

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**FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL.**

CHILLS, PNEUMONIA
can be safely avoided by the use of
this great whiskey. Beware of
imitations. All druggists and
grocers keep it. Send for
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WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED in the latest and most artistic style. Send for samples and prices. **VISITING CARDS**—Plate and 50 cards (name and address) for \$1.00; name and address, \$1.00. **LYCET**
311 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Our \$50 solid 14-karat Gold watch is the best in the world for the price. Ladies' size \$30.

Maier & Berkel
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SAMPLE PRICE
 mens' \$5.00 Shoes reduced to \$3.
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 \$2.78. Shoes polished free.

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GAINS.

Men's Knee Trousers, sizes 4 to 10. at 45c.

- = \$6.00.
 ck Cheviot Trousers. They a
 uth up to \$6.00; choice at \$2.5
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of new Spring Dress
\$1 to \$2.50.

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Overcoats at.....\$ 6.60
Overcoats at.....\$ 8.30

Overcoats at.....\$10.0
Overcoats at.....\$12.0
Overcoats at.....\$13.3
Overcoats at.....\$15.0
Overcoats at.....\$16.6
Large lot of Children
Reefers. One-third of
stock.
Children's knee-trousers.
rs.
entire stock of Winter

ALL STREETS.
IN THE CITY

EVIDENCE ALL IN
INLESSEES' TRIALBoth Sides Concluded Yesterday Afternoon
and Announced Closed.

ARGUMENT BEGINS MONDAY

Some Long Speeches Will Be Made, It
Is Thought.

COLONEL SMITH'S DEFENSE YESTERDAY

Many Witnesses Introduced Yesterday
To Show That Colonel Smith's
Camps Are Well Kept.

The weary stenographer in Governor Atkinson's court, for two weeks, has been feverishly scratching down testimony in the lively lessees' trial, carried home his last notes last night.

The case had worn to a end. The evidence was in. The hard-worked stenographer had finished half of his work. For two weeks he will be busy writing out the testimony for the governor to review.

The court adjourned until Monday, when the argument will begin. The case was closed so far as the evidence was concerned, but the Dade Coal Company was given the privilege of introducing witness Luck on Monday if they so wish. This will occupy but a short time.

The argument may consume three or four days. It is understood that some ex-habitative speeches are to be made. The evidence is voluminous and a review of it as well as a discussion of the many features of the case will require long speeches.

Colonel N. J. Hammond and Judge W. C. Adams will argue the case for the state. Their speeches will be events in the history of the Georgia bar. Two able advocates are not to be found in the state and speeches will be worth hearing.

Colonels W. D. Ellis, J. R. Gray, Burton Smith, Thomas L. Bishop will represent Mr. Julius Brown, Messrs. Hamp McWhorter and J. W. Wright will speak for Colonel James M. Smith, and Judge John L. Hopkins will speak for Mr. W. B. Lowe.

Yesterday was Colonel Smith's day. It was devoted to a defense of his camps, and some strong testimony was introduced by reputable witnesses. Captain Robert F. Wright, ex-superintendent of the penitentiary, testified in favor of his camps, saying they were well kept. Representative Jarrell also testified strongly in Colonel Smith's behalf.

Much of the testimony was directed to the impeachment of witness J. W. Thomas, who was introduced by the state on Thursday. Thomas was formerly a guard at Colonel Smith's camp. He swore to some damaging things Thursday. Many of the witnesses yesterday testified against Thomas. Some of them said they would not believe Thomas on oath. Quite a number of them testified in a manner derogatory to Thomas.

A number of citizens of Oglethorpe county acquainted with the condition of Colonel Smith's camps testified that the camps were well kept and that the convicts were well fed.

Some of the proceedings of the day concerned Cole City and some interesting testimony was introduced.

There will be no session of the court today.

At the Morning Session.

Mr. M. B. Estes was the first witness put on the stand yesterday morning. He testified that he had seen quite a number of convicts punished with the strap at Dade coal mines.

Colonel Cox was in the habit of using profane language and was somewhat rough in his treatment of the convicts. He had now and then whipped a convict with the strap at Dade coal mines.

On the cross-examination the witness stated that the convicts were well provided with bread and meat. He couldn't say as to vegetables, but he thought they were of winter. The witness had a son who was employed in the shops and he would frequently go over to see him on Sunday. He had frequently seen Captain Cox inspecting the condition of the prisoners. He thought he was slow, however, in providing clothes for those who seemed to be in need of them. He spoke of the whipping of a convict with the strap at Dade coal mines.

He said that the general condition of Colonel Smith's camps was good; the convicts were well fed, well clothed and well cared for. He thought they were very good. His testimony for Colonel Smith and for the Dade coal mines was well received.

He said that many complaints were made to him by convicts who wanted to be moved from the camps. He said that he had been given many complaints by convicts who were being moved from the camps. He said that he had been given many complaints by convicts who were being moved from the camps.

Mr. Wright on the Stand.

Much testimony was introduced in the afternoon to impeach the testimony of J. W. Thomas, formerly a guard at Smith's camps.

Mr. George J. Cunningham, a citizen of Oglethorpe county, who resides about a mile from the camps, and the general treatment of the convicts and the condition of the camps was good. The convicts were well fed, well clothed and well cared for.

He would not believe J. W. Thomas on oath. He said that he had been given many complaints by convicts who were being moved from the camps. He said that he had been given many complaints by convicts who were being moved from the camps.

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Ex-Convict Smith Recalled.

B. F. Smith, the ex-convict who testified during the early part of the investigation, was recalled by the state.

He admitted that he had written a letter to the Texas woman, as brought out in the cross-examination. The letter was not a secret communication, although he had written under a fictitious name. He wrote for the purpose of getting his trunk and other valuables. He traveled under the name of Clark while in the state of Texas. There were no improper relations between himself and the woman, Colonel Hammond asked the witness about the book he was writing at the mines. The witness said Captain Cox had blown him up about the book, saying that he had better not put on one stand by Colonel Hammond and not try to write a book for the purpose of giving him a-1. He told the witness further that he would find the penitentiary the damndest prison he had ever seen. The witness was no longer a convict, having received his pardon since the trial commenced.

Several questions were put to the witness by Colonel Smith concerning the letter which he had written to the Texas woman. He didn't think it wrong to send the letter, as he had frequently seen other convicts write letters at the camp.

General Wright on the Stand.

Colonel Hammond next called Comptroller General Wright to the stand. The witness testified that camp No. 1 was worth the state about \$2,000 and camp No. 2 about \$3,000 for taxes for 1884, and something over these amounts for 1885. Mr. Brown wanted to pay his taxes on the installment plan. Tax of 10 cents had been issued against the camps.

Colonel Hammond at this point tendered several reports in evidence.

G. H. Headen was next put on the stand. He testified that he was a farmer and lived at Cassville, Ga. The witness said he had been posted up at Bartow camp. The witness was examined at some length concerning the care and treatment of prisoners at this camp. The witness testified on the cross-examination that his name was given to the report of the special committee of the grand jury without his consent. That was the way it was usually done in Bartow county.

A little one-legged negro boy by the name of Wade Hampton was next put on the witness stand. The witness testified that he was fifteen years old and was sent to the penitentiary for breaking into a store. He had lost his leg at the convict camp. He testified that he had seen Captain Cox whip a convict twice with the strap. He said that he had seen Captain Cox whip a convict twice with the strap.

On the next question the witness went back on Colonel Hammond.

"How about the cooking?" asked the attorney.

"It was just about as good as the eatin' at the Kimball house," (laughter).

Here the witness called.

Smithson's Boss.

Judge Hamilton McWhorter, representing the camps of Colonel J. M. Smith, next began to put up his witnesses.

Mr. Wright, ex-superintendent of the penitentiary, testified in favor of his camps, saying they were well kept. Representative Jarrell also testified strongly in Colonel Smith's behalf.

Much of the testimony was directed to the impeachment of witness J. W. Thomas, who was introduced by the state on Thursday. Thomas was formerly a guard at Colonel Smith's camp. He swore to some damaging things Thursday. Many of the witnesses yesterday testified against Thomas. Some of them said they would not believe Thomas on oath. Quite a number of them testified in a manner derogatory to Thomas.

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Several questions were put to the witness by Colonel Smith concerning the letter which he had written to the Texas woman. He didn't think it wrong to send the letter, as he had frequently seen other convicts write letters at the camp.

O. Z. Watson Says a Say.

O. Z. Watson, who had handled the convicts there, said, after he had been sworn, that he knew Captain Johnson and had never seen him whip a convict. This information was the result of the process Watson showed that he sent Thomas a letter. "I didn't go after Thomas and send him a letter," asked Mr. Hammond, cross-questioning.

"No, sir," said Watson. "I gave him no reason." "Did you not give him a reason?" asked Mr. Hammond.

"No, sir," said Watson. "I gave him no reason." "Did you not give him a reason?" asked Mr. Hammond.

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MORE TIME ASKED.

Prisoner Perkins Desires a Postponement
of His Baptism.

WAS NOT BAPTIZED YESTERDAY

The Ordinance of Immersion Will Be
Performed Next Saturday After-
noon in the Jail.

Dave Perkins, the prisoner who was to have been baptized yesterday afternoon in the county jail, asked that the performance of the ordinance be postponed until next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Everything was in readiness yesterday at the appointed hour. The prisoners had gathered in the corridor of the jail and the minister arrived prepared for the performance of the ordinance. But Perkins decided that he preferred to have the baptism deferred for a week and just before the bath was ordered into the corridor he announced to Dr. Vaughn that he was not ready for the ceremony.

Divine services were held in the jail yesterday afternoon and the prisoners assembled in the corridor to listen to the words of salvation as they fell from the lips of the man of God. The services were held in the rear end of the corridor on the lower floor and the prisoners formed a group around the minister and sat upon the stone floor as he preached of the strict and narrow path which led to life.

After the prayer service began and the duties of those who had professed salvation. All of the white prisoners who were present and two negroes who are trustees were present. It was in the afternoon that the prisoners were locked in their cells.

Within the jail the day was gloomy and dark and the stone floor was cold and hard. The prisoners seemed not to mind the disadvantages under which they listened to the sermon. At the rear end of the corridor a glimmer of golden sunshine shined through the grate opening, and under this ray the men gathered. Dr. Vaughn stood in their midst and read the scriptures. The men regarded him closely and paid strict attention.

Prayer with the Prisoners.

Dr. Vaughn read a portion of scripture and then asked if some one in his audience would not lead them in prayer. For a moment the men knelt in silence.

Then a voice from the rear of the prison, was then lifted in prayer and he prayed fervently for those who had congregated to listen to the word of God.

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HAS NEVER ONCE FAILED!

Paine's Celery Compound Gave Mrs. Porter Back Her Strength



These sharp, raw, capricious days of February are blamed for much sickness that is simply the direct result of nervous weakness.

